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Saturday, April 21, steamship *Saint Louis*, of the American Line, also bound for New York. There were inspected and passed 630 steerage, 175 second cabin, and 95 first-cabin passengers and 355 small and 685 large pieces of luggage. Only 2 emigrants were detained; these did not appear very ill, but both had elevation of temperature and it was thought best to stop them. Owing to letters written to the agents of the company, I had only 8 pieces of large luggage to disinfect for this ship.

Through the courtesy of the health officer for the port I have seen the 2 cases of smallpox that occurred during the week. Both were promptly isolated in the floating hospital and no other cases have developed. Otherwise the health of the port continues very good.

Respectfully,

W. C. HOBDY,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

FRANCE.

Report from Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, FRANCE, *April 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the abstract of bills of health and to make the usual weekly report for the week ended April 21, 1900.

On April 21 the steamship *California*, Marseilles to New York, via Italian ports, crew 45, was inspected and given bill of health.

I have not obtained sanitary statistics yet, but expect to do so this week, and will at once transmit them to the Bureau.

Respectfully,

JOHN F. ANDERSON,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Report from Bremen.

BREMEN, GERMANY, *April 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the past week 860 emigrants sailed for America from this port. There were 9 detentions as follows: Fever (unknown cause), 5; trachoma, 1; favus, 1; severe deformity of arm and hand, 1; scarred face, with ectropion, 1.

The last weekly health report for Bremen shows 5 cases of scarlet fever, 2 cases of diphtheria, and 1 case of enteric fever.

Respectfully,

JOSEPH B. GREENE,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Hamburg.

HAMBURG, *April 23, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to report for the week ended April 21, 1900: The steamship *Batavia*, of the Hamburg-American Line, sailed April 15 carrying 569 steerage passengers. One Russian emigrant with measles was held back. The number of passengers was smaller than usual on this vessel on account of sailing taking place on Easter Sunday. The

express steamer *Fürst Bismark* sailed April 19 carrying 513 steerage passengers. These fast steamers do not make so much of the emigrant traffic as the slower ones.

On the 17th I visited the maritime quarantine station at Cuxhaven near the mouth of the Elbe, through the courtesy of the port physician of Hamburg. I will make the quarantine system the subject of a separate report.

Respectfully,

A. C. SMITH,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

End of plague in Honolulu.

HONOLULU, H. I., *April 27, 1900,*
via San Francisco, Cal., May 4, 1900.

No plague since March 31. Quarantine will be raised unless new foci develop.

CARMICHAEL,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

IRELAND.

Reports from Queenstown.

QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND, *April 24, 1900.*

SIR: The importance of Queenstown as a port of call is not to be minimized. Many vessels from many climes put in here for orders regarding their final destination and disposal of cargoes. In looking over the register for 1899, I find ships have called here direct from nearly every seaport of importance in the world. Hence it is possible that a ship from a plague-infected port may call at any time. For instance: On the morning of April 2 I learned that the Norwegian ship *Collingwood*, one hundred and ten days out from Rangoon, with a cargo of teak, had arrived the day before with 2 cases of beriberi aboard.

Having in mind the beriberi incident at Port Townsend, Wash., and seeing in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS of March 23, 1900, that a death from plague had occurred in Rangoon District, between November 19, 1899, and February 3, 1900, I looked up the boarding doctor, and learned that 1 case would be brought ashore to the hospital. I saw the case when he was paid off before the Norwegian consul, but could not make a good examination there; still I found some enlarged inguinal glands. Two days later I was invited to see the case at the hospital in company with his physician, and I found a general enlargement of the lymphatic glandular system. His heart was very weak and considerably dilated, which accounted for the general oedema. A syphilitic eruption was on his body. I agreed with 2 other physicians, who had seen him, in that it was a case of syphilis and heart disease. I saw the case again Saturday, and he has so far improved that he was sent home to Norway to-day. The ship sailed for London on the 5th, taking the other case of beriberi (?) along. I have delayed reporting this incident until I could report on the termination of the case. Had my suspicions not been allayed at the second examination of the case, I would have reported the case by cable and letter at once.

Respectfully,

J. H. OAKLEY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
The SURGEON-GENERAL, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*